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Political.

Quite a Mistake.

A short time since the Huntingdon *American* published what purported to be a letter from "ROBERT RAY, Senr., blacksmith," defining his position on the Presidential question. In that letter Mr. Ray is made to say "that he has left the Democratic party after having given his support to it for over forty years." He has made up his mind, as a Union man, to go for FILLMORE—opposing FREMONT, because he "is no Statesman," because he "is a Union dissolver," and because he "likes mackerel on Friday."—This is all very fine for the Fillmoreites if it were true—one Democratic acquisition to their ranks would be something worth crowing over—but we have most excellent authority for saying that there is not a word of truth in the story.—Mr. Ray informed a friend of ours only a few days ago, that he never wrote such a letter or authorized its publication—that he has always, heretofore, belonged to the Whig party, and intends to cast his first Democratic vote this fall for BUCK and BRACK. Put that in your pipe, Sam, and smoke it.

A Negro Orator for Fremont!

A Black Republican meeting was held at Byberry, near Philadelphia, a few days ago, which was addressed by two white men, a subject of Queen Victoria, and a negro! The speakers all advocated a separation of the Northern and Southern States, and advanced doctrines of the most blasphemous and damning character. The *Daily News* gives the following as a part of the Negro's speech:

"What are we doing? WE ARE A NATION OF ROBBERS, OF LIARS, OF HYPOCRITES; we are a nation of slaveholders. We batten and fatten and run riot in the bones and blood of our fellow-men."

I am, of course, as you know, politically disfranchised; but still in sentiment, in feeling, in conviction, I am a DISUNION-ABOLITIONIST, AND I REPUDIATE THE CONSTITUTION OF THIS COUNTRY, for I think, stronger reasons than my friend here has given. I wish JOHN CHARLES FREMONT elected. If I had no other reason, the simple fact that the South hates him would be a reason why I should suspect him to be an honest man. But it is not because the South hates him; it is because I believe he hates slavery. Where do I find him? There is a Spanish proverb which is pretty good test of character: "Tell me the company you keep and I will tell you what you are." He is found in close affinity with the true friends of freedom. I find him surrounded by such men as GERRIT SMITH, of world-wide philanthropy and benevolence.

I know that some of our friends—Republicans, they call themselves—exclaim, "Don't for the world, connect Fremont or our Club with this Abolition movement—you will hurt our cause." Hurt it how? Did truth ever hurt anybody? Don't you stand upon a rock? If John Charles Fremont can be elected upon principle without concealment and without compromise, HIS VICTORY IS OUR VICTORY. DEFEAT TO HIM WOULD BE DEFEAT TO US. I WANT NO DECEPTION. I WANT THE SLAVE, AND WHILE HE SUBSISTES, UNFORTUNATELY, TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, HIS ELECTION WILL BE THE ENTERING WEDGE TO THAT SYSTEM WHICH WILL BRING DOWN ITS RUIN AND FALL BEFORE A GREAT WHILE."

"Some of my friends have intimated that when I have referred to the slave system, my expressions have been stronger than my calmer judgment would warrant. They are mistaken; my feelings on that subject are the result of deliberate conviction. I hold that until a right estimate is made of slaveholders and slaveholding, you need never attempt to bring this Union to a recognition of this class who are the victims of oppression. I hold that the slaveholder is a man stealer; I hold that he is a bloody minded man; I hold that he is a despot—A MONSTER, THE VILEST THAT LIVES UPON THE EARTH, AS I HOLD THE SYSTEM TO BE THE MOST MONSTROUS AND INFERNAL THAT EVER EXISTED IN THIS WORLD. I HOLD THAT THE SLAVEHOLDER HAS NO RIGHT TO LIVE A SINGLE MOMENT. I HOLD THAT GOD NEVER MADE HIM. HE WOULD DISGRACE HEAVEN AND THEY WOULD NOT ALLOW HIM A PLACE IN HELL; HE WOULD BE OBLIGED TO SWING SOMEWHERE—GOD KNOWS WHERE, HE IS UNFIT FOR EXISTENCE."

Citizens of Pennsylvania. Men who love the Union! Such is the language of a man who wants to see JOHN CHARLES FREMONT elected President of the United States! They are the sentiments of the whole abolition clan—of the leading white niggers of the North. Will you lend your influence to aid these traitors in accomplishing their hellish work! Will you aid them in accomplishing that object which they claim will bring about the "ruin of our country?" Remember, the issue is BUCHANAN and the Union vs. FREMONT and Dissolution.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE!—That a bill passed the Senate, in Washington, declaring void the obnoxious laws of the Kansas Legislature, and giving peace to that distracted Territory; and that the Black Republicans in the House refused to vote for it!

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS,

VOL. XII.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 1, 1856.

—PERSISTENCE—

Editor and Proprietor.

NO. 15.

Fremont's Two Faces.

The distinguished mule meat candidate for the Presidency appears, from good testimony, to be very easy in his religious opinions, and not at all scrupulous about turning them to his political advantage. If he were not a candidate for the Presidency and a "fighting man," we should pronounce him a dishonest scoundrel better deserving of a good cow-hiding than the Presidential office. But we will submit the matter to the judgment of his friends—that is, to that portion of them who are not entirely demoralized by grass-hopper pie and Mariposa glitter.

Mr. B. F. Cook, a respectable and well known merchant of New York, called on FREMONT to ascertain from himself something reliable in regard to his religion. What took place between them Mr. Cook relates as follows:

Some friends having desired to enlist the speaker (Mr. Cook) in the cause of so-called Republicanism, he expressed a desire to have all doubts removed on this mooted question; (Col. Fremont's alleged catholicism;) but said that nothing short of an assurance from Col. Fremont's own lips would satisfy him.—An interview was arranged for. The object of the visit being understood by the Colonel, he avowed himself ready to answer any questions proposed. Mr. Cook proposed the following, and received to each the answer annexed:—"Were you, married by a Roman Catholic priest?" "I was," the Colonel's lip quivering as he spoke. "Did you at the time believe in, or profess to believe in, the Roman Catholic religion?" "I did not."—"Have you before or since, or at any time professed the Catholic religion?" "I have not." Here Mr. Cook bowed, to signify that he had no more questions to ask.

Col. Fremont then volunteered some remarks to the following effect:—that whilst in California he attended no church, and that he occupied his Sunday in reading and writing, and attending to such matters of business as he thought of importance. Mr. Fremont further said—"I am frequently interrogated by all parties on this subject. I presume the delegation now waiting for me upstairs wish to interrogate me on this point.—When they do I shall put the most favorable construction on the matter that I can. I wish to offend none, but to secure the votes of all. Only this very morning I have a letter from Maine, saying that unless I make a personal denial of Romanism, and that I am or have been a Roman Catholic, that State will be lost to the Republicans; and another letter from Indiana, telling me that if I will authorize my friends there to say I am a Roman Catholic, they can secure me a large German and Irish vote. I have to frame my replies so as to secure the votes of all. There is now a reputation waiting for me, whose errand I doubt not is the same. It is best to say as little about this matter as possible, and we must manage the thing as well as we can, so as to get the votes of both sides."—Here the interview terminated.

The Struggle between Truth and Falsehood.

The fundamental issue between democracy and republicanism is a contest between truth and falsehood. Republicanism was the offspring of a falsehood, and its whole power consists in the success with which in the vigor of its youth and early manhood it maintained the combat with truth. The final result of the conflict is as certain as that "truth is mighty and will prevail." It is a mere question of time when the victory will be consummated. Yet to the triumph, sooner or later, there can be no doubt.

Republicanism owes its origin and its strength to the assumption that the repeal of the Missouri restriction by the passage of the Kansas bill was a measure for the extension of slavery. This assumption was false in its original inception, has been false every time it has been repeated, and is as false now as it ever was. When first announced, the falsehood found ready credence in the anti-slavery feelings and sentiments of northern men, and every possible device has since been resorted to by unscrupulous demagogues to keep up the delusion. During the last two years no republican speaker or journalist has discussed the Kansas bill without building his arguments upon the false assertion that it was a pro-slavery measure, and without drawing his conclusions from these false premises. Truth was crushed down in the first conflict with this falsehood, but it was not subdued, and never can be made to surrender. It renewed the contest upon the earliest opportunity, and has since constantly maintained itself in the field, gradually but surely growing in strength, until it brought its foe to the issue which is now pending, and which is to prove that "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

In the present great conflict between truth and falsehood, the success of the democracy, depends upon the establishment in the northern mind of one single proposition—and that is, that the friends of the Kansas bill did not intend it and do not advocate it as a measure for the extension of slavery, but as a measure to enable the people of Kansas to decide for themselves whether it should be free or slave territory. The moment this proposition is established, republicanism ceases to have vitality and the triumph of truth is complete.

There are, comparatively, few at this day who dispute the abstract principle that the people of every political community ought to exercise the privilege of determining the character of their own local institutions.—The very fact that there are any who convert this principle only proves that the progress of truth, although sure, is frequently slow in eradicating falsehood. Because the democracy were overwhelmed in 1854, upon the assumption that they were advocating the Kansas bill as a pro-slavery measure, it does not follow that that assumption was truthful. The time was when it was rank heresy to maintain that the people have any right to

govern themselves. The advocates of "the divine right of kings" resorted to every shift, whether by argument or force, to crush out the idea of popular self-government—just as the republicans are now laboring to defeat the application of the same idea in Kansas. Truth, however, was finally an overwhelming falsehood in the former struggle, and it certainly will be in the latter.

What we have said indicates distinctly the paramount duty of every democrat in the pending issue—that duty is to undeceive the northern mind in regard to the true character and object of the Kansas law. It is not true that the extension of slavery was the object of the bill, but it is true that it was intended to promote the perfect equality of the States by securing to the citizens of each and all the right of settling in the Territory, and, when thus settled, to determine for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist.—This is the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as to the Kansas issue.—Whenever, or wherever, or by whomsoever, a different object is attributed to the bill, the truth of the case is violated. It is alike true that the measure was supported by men who desire to see slavery in Kansas, and by men who desire to see the Territory a free State; it is also alike true that some pro-slavery men expected the measure to be followed by the establishment of slavery, and that anti-slavery men expected it to be followed by the exclusion of slavery; but these conflicting divisions and expectations were compromised by agreeing that the natural law of peaceful and spontaneous immigration should decide between them, and that it should be either a free or a slave State, as this law should decide. The fact ought not to be forgotten, that whilst a majority of the supporters of the bill were pro-slavery men in Congress, many of them frankly and expressly declared that they supported it with the conviction that the natural law of emigration would make the Territory free. This conviction was based upon another fact, which shows that the compromise was not favorable to the wishes of the pro-slavery men—that fact is, that the anti-slavery portion of our population constitutes a large majority, and of consequence the natural law of immigration would give them a decided advantage in the decision of the character of the domestic institutions of Kansas. To secure a recognition of the perfect equality of the Southern States, and to remove an agitating subject out of Congress, the pro-slavery men were willing to concede to the anti-slavery the advantage which the natural law of immigration gave them, and to admit Kansas as a free or slave State, as that law should decide.

It is not to be forgotten, that the Kansas bill was a pro-slavery measure will be apparent upon a simple statement of the case. The Southern States, being the minority, claimed to be entitled, under the constitution, to equal privileges with the Northern States, the majority, in Kansas, which is common property. To settle the dispute, the minority proposed to the majority that the question should not be settled by Congress, but that the matter should be submitted to the inhabitants of their respective sections to go or not to go to Kansas, as they pleased, and that, when as many as choose to go should be settled there, a majority of them should decide either to recognize or to exclude slavery, as they might deem best. The question is, was this a pro-slavery proposition?—It was so far from it that it was a proposition of the minority to abide by a decision when the probable result would be that that decision would be on the side of the majority. There were far more anti-slavery men than pro-slavery men, and far more of the former than of the latter, likely, under the operation of the natural law of emigration, to settle in Kansas. It is absurd, therefore, to assume that the Kansas law, which does no more than carry out this proposition, was a pro-slavery measure.—*Washington Union.*

Practical Illustration of their Sentiments.

A few days since, at a political meeting in Brookville, Jefferson county, there was given a practical illustration of the prevailing sentiment of the Fremonters, which is bluntly stated in the words "Down with the foreigner, and up with the nigger." A German named Schmidt, a quiet, orderly citizen, in some remarks made in the crowd, gave offence to a big burly negro, who, urged on by his Fremont friends, fell upon the German and beat him terribly. The German's friends, being overpowered by the superior number of Abolitionists on hand, were unable to rescue him until he was much hurt, but remonstrated loudly against the indecency of allowing such an outrage to be committed. The Fremont men, our informant says, justified the act, and a prominent one among them boldly declared it as his opinion that "a nigger is as good as a Dutchman any day." This declaration, we are told, however, had one good effect—it opened the eyes of a few Germans in the town who were blinded by false issues raised against the Democratic party, and being led away by clap-trap phrases about free labor, were disposed to go with the Black Republicans. They saw the practical development of the real sentiments of the opposition, and at once avowed themselves Democrats, and nothing else. This little circumstance taught them what estimate they might expect occasionally to have set upon them by those who are now asking their votes for John C. Fremont. The Brookville Germans have applied the lesson given them thus early, and the number of German votes that Mr. Fremont will get in that section of country will be very easily counted.

See The Rev. Mr. Nute of Lawrence, Kansas, says in a letter to the Springfield Republican, dated Aug. 22:—

We are now having war in earnest—four fights within the last five days, in all of which the free state men were the assailants, and the victors.

Mark this admission—in all these fights, the free state men were the assailants, says this Rev. warhawk and abettor of treason and bloodshed.

From the N. Y. Daily News. Gen. Jackson and Col. Fremont.

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-TWO AND EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN.

The great contest between the North and South, growing out of free trade on the one hand, and a protective tariff on the other, which threatened for a time the destruction of the Confederacy, is a subject fresh in the minds of very many of our citizens, and reminds of the wisdom and patriotism of the best men in the nation to preserve the Union unharmed. Such was the excitement in both sections that angry feelings took the place of calm reflection, and madness displayed itself in preparation for mortal combat. The rapid tread of the soldier warned the friends of liberty that an awful future awaited them; darkness covered the land, and the friends of self-government at home and abroad were sad, as friends upon their thrones hailed with joy the auspicious moment, and anticipated the speedy downfall of a government based upon equal rights.

Such was the position of America in the winter of 1832-3, when a Jackson with the sword in his right hand and the olive branch in his left, spoke in a voice of thunder to the troubled sea, and commanded it to be still.—"Come, let us reason together," was his language; "let no brother raise his arm in anger against his brother; let us be just and we shall be generous; let us meet together as friends and be brothers." The word of justice must continue uplifted, but the olive branch is presented for your acceptance."

Henry Clay—a name dear to America—came forward with a sacrifice acceptable to all, and in a moment the winds of strife ceased to blow, and the troubled sea was at rest. Such was the dark cloud that hung over us in 1832, and it is well for us to review the past, for by it we gain instruction more valuable than fine gold. In this trying period Andrew Jackson occupied the Presidential chair—a man elected upon a platform covering the whole Union, having received a majority of the electoral votes in the States both North and South—representing within himself the interests of each portion of the Union, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West—being, in the language of the red man, the "great father" of us all.

How will it be with us in 1857, should we have a President sectional in his feelings, representing and pledged to carry out a principle against the expressed will of a large majority of the citizens of the United States, voted for by a majority in the sixteen States, and in direct opposition to the unanimous wish of the other fifteen States? Having the votes which may elect the one with a moiety over one-third of the suffrages—under these circumstances, and not being a candidate South, it is possible we may have a President elected by not exceeding one-fourth of the votes cast for that high office in the United States, a contingency never contemplated by the framers of the Constitution.

What will be our position should the great question which now agitates the country, over which all others, be brought before the Chief Magistrate for action, as nullification, for instance, presented itself before President Jackson in 1832? Whom can the nation look to, in that hour of trial, to quiet the raging tempest? Will it be the man elected by a section of the Union, pledged to carry out measures directly hostile to the opposition section, pressed on by an army of wild fanatics crying and hooting for the blood of their enemies, offering up prayers for more men and rifles? And what great principle is to be settled by the war now raging? Is slavery to be abolished? Not at all—none but the insane can be found to advance such a doctrine, being against reason and common sense. If to oppose the principle, that question already settled in the mind of every Northern man. What, then, is the true issue between a section North and the South? It may be answered simply—the people occupying the territories of the United States have the right of making their own laws, to decide by ballot for a State Government, with or without slavery, giving to the Territories of the United States the same rights now possessed by each sovereign State of the Union.

The great Democratic principle has always been to leave all power in the hands of the people in their sovereign capacity, not otherwise delegated to the General Government, and in this power is contained the right to enact laws not inconsistent with the laws of Congress. Democrats are in favor of Free Speech, a Free Press and a right to make their own laws; opposed to slavery in principle, and to its extension—against the will of the people—in territory now free; believe in the compact made in the formation of the General Government, and are disposed as honorable men to carry the same out in good faith, in a manner that shall be in accordance with the original contract, and in justice to both master and slave; unwilling to meddle with an institution in the hands of a Being "who is too wise too err, and too good to be unkind," having full confidence in the number, energy and ability of the Northern citizens to make their way into the Territories of the West, and secure for themselves and their descendants homes upon free territory if they choose—believing that if left alone the institution of slavery will, in such time as God pleases, come to a peaceful end; that all the soil and climate unsuited to slave labor must naturally be free, and that if no measures had been taken by the North to force emigrants into Kansas in advance for the purpose of securing it for freedom, that Northern settlers would have gone into the Territory quietly, peaceably and unmolested, as in Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, and this day peace would have reigned, instead of war, bloodshed, and the fire of the incendiary. So it has been in Nebraska, so would it have been in Kansas.

The notorious "Ned Buntline" has been making Fremont speeches at Williamsport and Jersey shore. All that class of desperate adventurers have left the sinking ship of Know Nothingism and taken to the trade in negro sentimentalism.

Kansas Affairs.

Inaugural Address

—OF—
JOHN W. GEARY,
Governor of Kansas Territory.
DELIVERED AT LEACOMPTON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1856.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I appear among you a stranger to most of you, and for the first time have the honor to address you as Governor of the Territory of Kansas. The position was not sought by me; but was voluntarily tendered by the chief magistrate of the nation. As an American citizen, deeply conscious of the blessings which ever flow from our beloved Union, I did not consider myself at liberty to shrink from any duties, however delicate and onerous, required of me by my country.

With a full knowledge of all the circumstances surrounding the executive office, I have deliberately accepted it, and as God may give me strength and ability, I will endeavor faithfully to discharge its varied requirements. When I received my commission I was solemnly sworn to support the Constitution of the United States and to discharge my duties as Governor of Kansas with fidelity. By reference to the act for the organization of this territory, passed by Congress on the 30th day of March, 1854, I find my duties more particularly defined. Among other things, I am "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed."

The Constitution of the United States and the Organic Law of this Territory will be the lights by which I will be guided in my executive career.

A careful and dispassionate examination of our Organic Act will satisfy any reasonable person that its provisions are eminently just and beneficial. If this Act has been distorted to unworthy purposes, it is not the fault of its provisions. The great leading feature of that Act is the right therein conferred upon the actual and bona fide inhabitants of this territory "in the exercise of self-government, to determine for themselves what shall be their own domestic institutions, subject, only to the Constitution and the laws duly enacted by Congress, under it." The people, accustomed to self-government in the States from whence they came, and having removed to this territory with the bona fide intention of making it their future residence, were supposed to be capable of creating their own municipal government, and to be the best judges of their own local necessities and institutions. This is what is termed "popular sovereignty." By this phrase we simply mean the right of the majority of the people qualified electors, to regulate their own domestic concerns, and to make their own municipal laws. Thus understood, this doctrine underlies the whole system of republican government. It is the great right of self-government, for the establishment of which our ancestors, in the stormy days of the revolution, pledged "their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor."

A doctrine so eminently just should receive the willing homage of every American citizen. When legitimately expressed, and duly assented to by the majority, it must be the imperative rule of civil action for every law-abiding citizen. This simple, just rule of action, has brought order out of chaos, and by a progress unparalleled in the history of the world, has made a few feeble infant colonies a giant confederated republic.

No man, conversant with the state of affairs now in Kansas, can close his eyes to the fact that much civil disturbance has for a long time past existed in this territory. Various reasons have been assigned for this unfortunate condition of affairs, and numerous remedies have been proposed.

The House of Representatives of the United States have ignored the claims of both gentlemen claiming the legal right to represent the people of this territory in that body. The Topeka Constitution, recognized by the Senate, has been repudiated by the Senate.—Various measures, each in the opinion of its respective advocates, suggestive of peace to Kansas, have been eternally proposed, and rejected. Men outside of the territory, in various sections of the Union, influenced by reasons best known by themselves, have endeavored to stir up internal strife, and to array brother against brother.

In this conflict of opinion, and for the promotion of the most unworthy purposes, Kansas is left to suffer, her people to mourn, and her prosperity is endangered. Is there no remedy for these evils? Cannot the wounds of Kansas be healed and peace be restored to all her borders? Men of the North—men of the South—of the East and of the West, in Kansas—you, and you alone, have the remedy in your own hands. Will you not suspend fratricidal strife? Will you not cease to regard each other as enemies, and look upon one another as the children of a common mother, and come and reason together?

Let us banish all outside influences from our deliberations, and assemble around our council board with the Constitution of our country and the Organic Law of this Territory as the great charters for our guidance and direction. The bona fide inhabitants of this Territory alone are charged with the solemn duty of enacting her laws, upholding her government, maintaining peace, and laying the foundation for a future commonwealth.

On this point let there be a perfect unity of sentiment. It is the first great step towards the attainment of peace. It will inspire confidence amongst ourselves, and insure the respect of the whole country. Let us show ourselves worthy and capable of self-government.

Do not the inhabitants of this territory better understand what domestic institutions are suited to their condition—what laws will be most conducive to their prosperity and happiness—than the citizens of distant, or even neighboring States? This great right of regulating our own affairs and attending to our own business, without any interference from others, has been guaranteed to us by the law which Congress has made for the organization of this territory. This right of self-gov-

ernment—this privilege guaranteed to us by the organic law of our territory, I will uphold with all my might, and with the entire power committed to me.

In relation to any changes of the laws of the territory which I may deem desirable, I have no occasion now to speak; but these are subjects to which I shall direct public attention at the proper time.

The territory of the United States is the common property of the several states, or of the people thereof. This being so, no obstacle should be interposed to the free settlement of this common property while in a territorial condition.

I cheerfully admit that the people of this territory, under the Organic Act, have the absolute right of making their municipal laws, and from citizens who deem themselves aggrieved by recent legislation, I would invoke the utmost forbearance, and point out to them a sure and peaceable remedy. You have the right to ask the next legislature to revise any and all laws, and in the meantime, as you value the peace of the territory and the maintenance of future laws, I would earnestly ask you to refrain from all violations of the present statutes.

I am sure that there is patriotism sufficient in the people of Kansas to lend a willing obedience to law. All the provisions of the Constitution of the United States must be sacredly observed—all the acts of Congress having reference to this territory, must be unhesitatingly obeyed, and the decisions of our courts respected. It will be my imperative duty to see that these suggestions are carried into effect. In my official action here, I will do justice at all hazards. Influenced by no other considerations than the welfare of the whole people of this territory, I desire to know no party, no section, no North, no South, no East, no West; nothing but Kansas and my country.

Fully conscious of my great responsibilities in the present condition of things in Kansas, I must invoke your aid, and solicit your generous forbearance. Your executive officer can do little without the aid of the people.—With a firm reliance upon Divine Providence, to the best of my ability, I shall promote the interests of the citizens of the territory, not merely collectively, but individually; and I shall expect from them in return that cordial aid and support without which the government of no state or territory can be administered with beneficial effect.

Let us all begin anew. Let the past be buried in oblivion. Let all strife and bitterness cease. Let us all honestly devote our energies to the true interests of Kansas—develop her rich agricultural and mineral resources—build up manufacturing enterprises—make public roads and highways—prepare amply for the education of our children—devote ourselves to all the arts of peace—and make our territory the sanctuary of those cherished principles which protect the inalienable rights of the individual, and elevate states in their sovereign capacities.

Then shall peaceful industry soon be restored—population and wealth will flow upon us—the desert will blossom as the rose—and the state of Kansas will soon be admitted into the Union the peer and pride of her elder sisters.

JNO. W. GEARY.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: A large number of volunteer militia have been called into the service of the territory of Kansas, by authority of the late acting Governor, for the maintenance of order, many of whom have been taken from their occupations or business, and deprived of their ordinary means of support and of their domestic enjoyments, and not authorized by any law of the United States, General Government, except upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced:

WHEREAS: An authorized regular force has been placed at my disposal sufficient to insure the execution of the laws that may be obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings;

THEREFORE, I, JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my proclamation, declaring, that the services of such volunteer militia are no longer required; and hereby order that they be immediately discharged. The Secretary and the Adjutant General of the Territory will muster out of service each command at its place of rendezvous.

And I command all bodies of men, combined, armed and equipped with munitions of war, without authority of the government, instantly to disband or quit the Territory, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Leecompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY.

By the Governor: Governor of Kansas, DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS: It is the true policy of every State or Territory, to be prepared for any emergency that may arise from internal dissension or foreign invasion:

THEREFORE, I, John W. Geary, Governor of the Territory of Kansas, do issue this my Proclamation, ordering all free male citizens, qualified to bear arms, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, to enroll themselves, in accordance with the act to organize militia of the Territory, and they may be completely organized by companies, regiments, brigades or divisions, and hold themselves in readiness, to be mustered, by my order, into the service of the United States, upon requisition of the commander of the military department in which Kansas is embraced, for the suppression of all combinations to resist the laws, and for the maintenance of public order and civil government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Territory of Kansas. Done at Leecompton, this eleventh day of September, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six.

JOHN W. GEARY, Governor.

By the Governor: DANIEL WOODSON, Secretary.

In accordance with the foregoing Proclamation, the commanding officers will take notice, and in compliance therewith report their enrollments and organization to me at my office at Leecompton, on or before the first day of October next.

By order of the Governor: H. J. STRICKLER, Adjutant General.

Leecompton, Sept. 11, 1856.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.—This eminent statesman is reported to have uttered the following words, a short time previous to his death:

"To break this Union would break my heart." Let us pause, and ponder upon these remarkable words, and determine that the Union shall be preserved until time shall be no more.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, October 1, 1856.

FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN, of Pennsylvania.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Ky.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia county.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery co.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE, of Franklin county.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria county.
SENATE,
JOHN CRESSWELL, of Blair county.
ASSEMBLY,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shireleysburg.
Dr. R. W. CHRISTY, of Blair county.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

SHERIFF,
GRAFFUS MILLER, of Huntingdon.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN LONG, of Shireleysburg.
JOHN CRESSWELL, of West.
COMMISSIONER,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN, of Hopewell.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
AUDITOR,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM, of Huntingdon.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL,
Charles R. Bucklow, of Wilson M'Callister.
DISTRICT,
1—Geo. W. Nehring, 14—Abraham Edinger,
2—Pierce Butler, 15—Reuben Wilber,
3—Edward Warman, 16—George A. Crawford,
4—Wm. H. Witte, 17—John Black,
5—John McNair, 18—H. J. Stahle,
6—John N. Britton, 19—John D. Boldy,
7—David Lantry, 20—Jacob Turley,
8—Charles Kessler, 21—J. A. J. Buchanan,
9—James Patterson, 22—Wm. Wilkins,
10—James Stankor, 23—Wm. G. Campbell,
11—F. W. Hughes, 24—T. Cunningham,
12—Thomas Osterhout, 25—John Keilly,
26—Vincent Phelps.

THE BUCHANAN PLATFORM.

"The Federal Union—it must be preserved."—ANDREW JACKSON.
—Disunion is a word which ought not to be breathed amongst us, even in a whisper. The word ought to be considered one of the most dangerous, and our children should be taught that it is sacrilege to pronounce it."—JAMES BUCHANAN.

Are you Assessed?

If not, attend to it immediately, and see that the name of every voter who intends to vote the Democratic ticket is upon the Assessor's list. No one is entitled to vote who has not been assessed at least TEN DAYS before the day of election—or who has not paid a State or County Tax within two years previous to the day of election. Every friend of the Constitution and the Union should give this matter the attention its importance demands.

OUR TICKET.

VOTERS LOOK AT IT!
For Canal Commissioner,
GEORGE SCOTT.
For Auditor General,
JACOB FRY, Jr.
For Surveyor General,
JOHN ROWE.
For Congress,
CYRUS L. PERSHING.
For Senate,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr.
For Assembly,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER,
ROBERT W. CHRISTY.
For Sheriff,
GRAFFUS MILLER.
For Associate Judges,
JOHN CRESSWELL, Sr.,
JOHN LONG.
For County Commissioner,
HENRY ZIMMERMAN.
For Director of the Poor,
DAVID BARRICK.
For Auditor,
AUGUSTINE L. GRIM.
There never was a better ticket presented to the voters of Huntingdon county for their suffrages.

County Surveyor.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA has announced himself as an independent candidate for re-election. He has filled the office during the past three years to the entire satisfaction of all concerned, and we are sure that the voters cannot "make a change for the better."

THE FUSION.—The late action of the Republican and American Committees, has thrown the opposition into greater confusion than those parties were before the *Major*, and his "big brothers," succeeded in bringing about that so-called "fusion." If County Committees can annul the action of County Conventions, we can not see the necessity of County Conventions at all. As the Tickets now stand, the Democratic has been put in nomination by the Representatives of the party, while "the fusion" has been put in nomination by persons who had no authority to nominate, but who insolently and daringly took the power out of the hands of their parties. We are satisfied if the opposition are!

GOV. GEARY has arrived in Kansas and has rid the country of the "Border Ruffians" and Abolition assassins. All is quiet, there now, and will remain so. But we may expect to hear of another slaughter, manufactured to order by the Abolition agents, just a day or two previous to the election. Look out for it.

HENRY BREWSTER, Esq., and John Morrison, of Shirley, Republicans, are independent candidates for the office of Associate Judge.

The State Ticket.

The State election, on the 14th inst. will be one of the most important that has occurred since the formation of the Federal Constitution. Pennsylvania will be the battle ground, on which is to be achieved a victory that will preserve or sunder the Union. If Democracy prevails the Constitution will be respected and the Union saved—if it is discomfited, both, in all probability will be subverted.

On the old Keystone State the eyes of every patriot in the Union are, at this moment turned. This great State, which has, heretofore, almost always turned the scale in favor of free principles, is looked upon now, by her sister states as the field upon which Democracy is to win or lose the great battle for liberty and Union. Shall we falter, fellow Democrats, at a moment like this, when everything depends on fidelity and energy? Shall we, who have fought so many hard fought fields, now turn our backs on the enemies of the Union, and suffer them to triumph over us? These are questions which every national man, no matter what his party name may be, should ponder well. So much depends upon the result of the State election that we cannot forbear invoking the serious attention of the people and the press to it.—On the Democratic side we have three sound national Democrats, honest and capable—George Scott, for Canal Commissioner, Jacob Fry, Jr., for Auditor General, and John Rowe for Surveyor General. These gentlemen are worthy of the confidence of their fellow-citizens—they are all men of experience and ability—and they must be elected.—Opposed to them are THOMAS E. COCHRAN, for Canal Commissioner, DARWIN PHELPS, for Auditor General, and BARTHOLOMEW LAPORTE for Surveyor General—all of them inexperienced in public affairs, and all Black Republicans, friends of JOHN C. FREMONT, and working for a dissolution of the Union. National men of Pennsylvania look, in time, to the true interests of your State, to the safety of the Constitution and the integrity of the Union. "Awake, arise, or be forever fallen!"

The Fusion State Ticket.

Let it be remembered that the nominees upon the ticket running against the nominees of the Democratic party—COCHRAN, PHELPS and LAPORTE are all Black Republicans, and are planning for the election of John C. Fremont. Their election would be heralded as a Black Republican victory, as an omen of the strength of the nigger-worshipping, disunion party in Pennsylvania. How can the "Americans" who anathematize and condemn Black Republicanism vote for that ticket?

SOUND THE TRUMPET!—The forces of the Democracy are marshalling all over the country, and preparing for the great battle of the people of the Union and Constitution against the traitors, disunionists, and disorganizers who seek to destroy the best and fairest government that the world has ever seen. The New York *News* truly says that the old Jackson spirit is abroad; the fire that a quarter of a century burned in the bosom of Democrats is awakened; new issues, new foes and new tactics have been found, but the old Democratic party has not retreated a foot, and has only deduced from its principles new applications to meet the heresies of the Nativist, the bigot and the sectionalist.

MASS MEETING AT HOLLIDAYSBURG.—Saturday the 11th inst. is the day appointed for the holding of the mass meeting at Hollidaysburg. Let the friends of James Buchanan, of the Constitution and the Union, of Civil and Religious Liberty, turn out in their might and majesty, and sacrifice one day upon the altar of their country. It is expected that this meeting will be the largest that has ever been held in this region of Pennsylvania.—Let Huntingdon county be well represented!

Last year the Fusion State Ticket was defeated by some thirty thousand. This year the majority against it will be overwhelmingly large? The "Americans" are denouncing it in all directions!

True and False Patriotism.

The following extract from the great speech of an Old Line Whig, the Hon. GEORGE EVANS, Ex-United States Senator from Maine, expresses volumes in few words:

"If we have no flag of our own flying; if we have no trumpet to call us as Whigs; if amid the smoke and dust of the strife and conflict of other parties, I can see the flag of the Union flying anywhere; if amid the noise and din of arms, I can hear the trumpet of the Union sounding the rally, I shall not stop to inquire who leads the forces to protect it."

We commend this patriotic determination to those Old Line Whigs who prefer Mr. BUCHANAN's election to that of Col. FREMONT, and yet have it in contemplation to vote the FREMONT fusion State Ticket in October, thereby aiding a candidate whom they profess to hold in utter detestation and abhorrence.

The charges made in the *Journal* of last week, that Mr. Boon, Superintendent of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Road, discharged old Mr. Bowser, at Fisher's Station, because he was a Fremontist, and put in his place an Irish Roman Catholic, is a ridiculous falsehood. The man appointed in Bowser's place, is old Henry Fisher, an honest and industrious old gentleman, and about as far from being a Catholic as Billy Brewster is. The reasons why Bowser was discharged, is well known in the neighborhood of that station. Mr. Boon does not trouble himself about the politics of any man on the road.

Increasing—Buchanan enthusiasm.

John Cresswell, Jr.

The *Ebensburg Democrat & Sentinel* says: A rigorous effort will be made by the Black Republicans to defeat this gentleman's reelection to the State Senate. Although Cambria claimed the office, yet when the popular will was carried out, in the selection of one of her citizens as the democratic candidate for Congress, it was perhaps asking too much to insist that the Senatorial candidate should also be conceded to her. Mr. Cresswell is a gentleman of talent and great respectability of character, and during his three years service in the Senate occupied a commanding position in that body. He is deservedly popular at home and will be warmly sustained. In a crisis like the present, there is but one duty for every democrat to perform, and that is to lay aside all political grief and vote the whole ticket. It is no time to enquire why this man or that man was not nominated, and assume a position of armed neutrality. So fatal a catastrophe as the election of a Black Republican Legislature this fall must be prevented, and the only certain and effectual way to do it is for every friend of Buchanan and the State ticket to do his whole duty at the October election.

Candidate for Congress.

The *Tyrone Democrat* says: CYRUS L. PERSHING may be deservedly styled a "representative man"—possessed of wide and varied information, energetic and talented. Though young in years, he is a stout soldier in the Democratic ranks, where he has ever been found, true to his trust, distinguished for unwavering fidelity.

From Cambria and Somerset there come cheering assurances that Mr. Pershing will run far ahead of the regular party vote.—And throughout the whole district, there are indications that place beyond doubt the prospect of his triumphant election.

ROBERT L. JOHNSTON, Esq., of Cambria county, an old-line Whig, has declared himself for Buchanan and Breckinridge, and the whole Democratic ticket, and is summing his county, making sad havoc among the ranks of the opposition. Mr. Johnston has been long known and respected throughout the State, as a lawyer, and politician of the old Whig party, and wherever known, the meed of praise has been awarded to his polished bearing as a gentleman, to his varied accomplishments, his brilliant wit, and his unquestioned literary ability. When such men enrol themselves under our banner who shall dare despair of the Republic?

What did you say?

At a meeting of both the Democratic and Republican parties at Tunkannock in Bradford county, a few days since, after the discussion had closed on both sides, a delegation of over one hundred men from the Republican ranks asked to be received on the Democratic side, and went over and delivered their banners into the hands of the Buchanan men! There was something like an earthquake felt in the ranks of the opposition just at that time. So goes the Northern counties, the stronghold of Fremont.

Another Evidence.

A gentleman of Indiana writing to a friend in this State says: "The other day, a white man huzzaed for Buchanan, in Nobleville, when a Negro drew a pistol and killed him on the spot. The murderer is now in jail awaiting his trial." No lamentations will be uttered by the freedom shriekers over that unprovoked murder. Had the victim been a representative of the Emigrant Aid Society, and have been murdered in Kansas, the followers of the cow boy would have set up a long loud shriek over the outrage. But as a BUCHANAN man was killed by one of his pets, the woolly head philanthropists either sayamen, or nothing. This is but another evidence of the effect of the incendiary speeches of the Freebooters.

"Gentle Sister, we greet thee."

The Democratic meeting in Dayton, Ohio, on the 17th, is said in several telegraphic reports to have been the largest ever held in the Union. One account runs thus: "The greatest Democratic convention ever assembled in the United States, is being held here to-day. Over one hundred and sixty thousand strangers are here, and there are eighty thousand persons in the procession alone. The whole western portion of our state has turned out en masse. There are five stands erected, and speakers holding forth on each. Much enthusiasm prevails. The great arch is one of the largest and best ever erected in the United States. There is no doubt, from this demonstration, but that this state will give her electoral vote to Buchanan."—*Boston Post*.

Where was Col. Fremont born?

The *Boston Daily Bee*, a journal that now supports Col. Fremont for the Presidency, on the 22d of April last, published the following statement in its columns: "Fremont—Colonel John C. Fremont was born in France, January, 1813. His father was an emigrant from France, and his mother a native of Virginia. The constitution of the United States requires that the office of President shall be filled by a native-born citizen."

By REQUEST.—"It strains a man's leg to kick in the air at nothing." It is giving us credit for truth, to argue with them.—Consequently, we, the "vagrants" deem it prudent to leave the scribbles of the *Journal* have all the rope they wish. We can't take up our time with them now—have got other business on hand. We'll be at leisure after the election, and if we can get a "dissemination from the Pope!" and a permit from Geneva! for the amusement of the community as well as ourself, we will "come down" a peg or two, and notice, and analyze, the two heaps of compost in the *Journal* office. R.C.

Hon. John R. Edie.

Last week, we noticed this gentleman but briefly—touching upon his public and private character, in a few general remarks. He is now before the people of the district, asking them to re-elect him to Congress. When a man asks the suffrages of the people for position and confidence, either his friends or himself, should be able to exhibit a catalogue of his acts as a public man, which, of itself, should be sufficient to establish his right to possess the confidence of the community. It is not enough, we apprehend, that because a candidate has been selected by a particular party, for a political office of trust, profit and honor, that that fact alone is sufficient to satisfy the wants of the community. But if we are to judge of the fitness of John R. Edie, for the position of a representative in the Congress of the United States even by this meagre test, we venture the assertion that he will be found wanting in the essential qualifications of a partisan of respectability.

This man has served in Congress just long enough to show his mental calibre to be of the smallest possible capacity. During his sojourn at Washington, as a representative, we find him pursuing the avocation of a political or petty, partisan like man. His exclusive occupation was to have consisted in making daily announcements of Know Nothing Caucus meetings. John was known as the political flegman of a small clique of small fish, in Congress, who, on John's announcement, were notified, daily, that there would be a caucus held in some by-place in the Capitol, where certain things were to be done, which were either too insignificant to be his character, or too dark and treasonable, to be made known to the body of which he was a member. John, like all such men, who are great without possessing any of the qualities of a noble mind, established for himself at Washington, the reputation of being the hellweather of a flock of docile and insignificant as himself, who attempted to make a show of their importance, but never put in practice any of their wonderful designs. On the occasion of the passage of the act of Congress by which the members majestically voted the sum of \$200,000 of the people's money into their pockets, we find this pink of patriotism, and pure Americanism, placing himself in the ridiculous position of voting nay—but at the same time pocketing the sum of \$6,000 for his wondrous services to his constituents. We search in vain for any record of his efforts to prevent the perpetration of this bold act of pillage upon the Treasury. On this occasion John was as silent as the grave, and his vote was indicated by him, as he voted out at his finger ends—and for this act of treachery and cowardice, he impudently asked for a re-nomination, and got it, and now asks for a re-election to Congress, that he may be enabled to fleece the people for two years longer.

On the question of appropriating the supplies to the army, we find his vote recorded to the last in the negative, whereby the bold act of revolution that has ever been attempted by any set of men in this government, was carried out. And for this service, he asks a re-election. Too weak and imbecile himself to mark out a proper path and pursue it, he blindly followed in the wake of the most fanatical desperadoes in Congress, and voted on all occasions with such men as Giddings and Speaker Banks—both of whom glory in preaching disunion sentiments, at home and in Congress, and who have been expelled from the approaching when he will find that the people he essayed to disgrace in the National Legislature, will repudiate both himself and his acts—when that people will teach him that they despise both the treason and the traitor alike, by telling him that his patriotic services are no longer needed by them—that he has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and like the unfaithful steward, he is condemned for the base betrayal of a sacred trust which had been confided to his care.

We repeat it, that John R. Edie will be rejected by the people of this Congressional District, on the second Tuesday of October, by a decisive vote of condemnation of his conduct as a representative; and we know no man who deserves such a rebuke at the hands of an outraged constituency so much as he does. We cannot believe that the people of this district will, for a moment, be deceived by the lies of John R. Edie, and until the unpleasant truth is forced upon us, by the recorded fiat of the majority of the people of this Congressional District.

Now that this man's character is known to the community, we will wait and see whether or not he is utterly deluded as he is, both publicly and privately, can be sent to represent us in the Councils of the nation—whether the indignation of the people of this district will endorse a man, whose character is that of a gambler, a drunkard, a debauchee, and a brainless buffoon, and prefer him to a man, whose character is such as will exalt the district in the eyes of the nation.—*Hollidaysburg Standard*.

The Senatorial Nomination.

On the 8th inst., the Democratic Conference of the Senatorial District composed of Blair, Cambria, and Huntingdon counties, by a unanimous vote, named as their candidate, Hon. JOHN CRESSWELL, Jr., for State Senator. There are now presented to the people of this Senatorial District, two candidates for their support, for this important and responsible office.

Mr. Cresswell has already served a term of three years in the State Senate, during which time he has proved himself an astute, faithful and efficient legislator. Few men in the negative House have received more commendation for faithful and efficient attention to business than Mr. Cresswell. His career, in the Senate, was marked by kindness, urbanity and manly bearing to all who were brought in contact with him, either as a member of the Legislature, or a citizen.—It was this course of conduct that made for him as many friends as he proved to possess when the time came to make choice of a candidate by the Democratic Conference. We are well satisfied that John Cresswell can run as large, if not a much larger vote, in this District, than any other man that could have been selected, and we rejoice that the choice fell upon our townsman.

It is not our purpose to draw any invidious comparison between Mr. Cresswell and his competitor, Mr. Mullin, of Cambria, who is the candidate of the so-called American party; but simply to announce to our readers that these two gentlemen are in the field for the office of Senator, and our own honest belief that Mr. Cresswell will be elected. We say this in view of the fact that there are but two candidates as yet in the field. We are not aware that it is the intention of the Republicans to take up a candidate, but if they are, as they seem to be, in earnest, certainly they will not let the opportunity

thus offered slip, of trying their numerical strength at the ballot box, in this district.—We have a right to infer from the confident manner in which the Republicans appear to enter the lists, that they will present a candidate for the Senate, as well as that of the lower house, as their party have done in our sister county of Huntingdon. A few days will determine this question; at all events, till which time we will wait and see.—*Hollidaysburg Standard*.

Alex. C. Mullin.

Mr. A. C. Mullin, the Know-Nothing candidate for State Senate, seems to be quite an adept in political tricks and turns. His developments, for so young a man, quite an aptitude for political mendacity. He got his nomination for the State Senate by driving a cuto bargain with John Brothelie; but poor John did not receive his *quid pro quo*. Edie beat John for Congress after all. What was Mullin about? Is it possible that he sold John Brothelie?

The Italians distinguish between "single treason" and "double treason." The latter sort means "cheating all hands." Mullin has not forgotten the sharp dagger he played off three years ago. Although he was the staunch Whig soul, with the aid of some liberal Democrats, who were anxious to beat White, raised about a thousand dollars, and thus, in advance, remunerated Messrs. Mullin and Albright for their patriotic Whiggery!

Verily, if A. C. Mullin gets to the Senate, he will probably be content with three dollars a day. His confiding constituency would feel sure that their immaculate and unsuspected Senator would support the various schemes of Bank Railroad Boreas, and general fleecing of such kind. It is a satisfaction to know that our Legislature is "like Caesar's wife"—over the left shoulder—"above suspicion."

But alas, what a changeable world! Three short years ago Mullin was a tremendous Whig. The bare suspicion of A. M. White's Whiggery put him into such a fit of "high strikes" that he tumbled clear over; and yet, in less than a year, this same Mullin was in to assassinate this same Whig party! Assassinate, we say—for the annals of meanness and treason do not afford a parallel to the infamous "barking" of the late Whig party, by the petty and lying tricksters who got tired of honorable defeat in its ranks. This wonderful Whig Mullin fell greedily into the Know Nothingism—consorted himself with base renegades from the Democracy, and thereby gave rise to his then anti-progressive Whiggery. Look at the contrast! To-day A. M. White is an old line Whig—and Mullin is a Know Nothing! Will the voters of this District trust a man so venal, so traitorous and so false?—*Hol. Standard*.

A Plain Case of Backing Out.

John R. Edie, the Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, arrived in town on Monday evening (Sept 15). It was understood, and so stated, by his friends, that he would deliver a speech in the Court House on Tuesday evening. During the afternoon of that day, a paper was drawn up, and signed by a number of Mr. Edie's friends, as well as by the friends of C. L. Pershing, Esq., his competitor, who was in town, requesting both the candidates to address the people, on the great political issues involved in the present contest. When the paper was presented to Mr. Pershing, he promptly acceded to the proposition, over his own signature. He had made his arrangements to leave town by five o'clock, for the purpose of attending the Pittsburgh Convention, but expressed his determination to remain and meet Col. Edie before the people, if the latter would consent.

A few of the special friends of Mr. Edie, having heard of the proposed arrangement, and fearful of the result, started him on a branch of the underground Rail Road, and for some hours the Col. was invisible to the naked eye. At length one of his friends, James D. Hamilton, secured his courage up to the sticking point, and proposed that he would take charge of the paper and consult Col. Edie on the subject. It was handed to him by William Palmer, Esq., with directions to return it with Mr. Edie's acceptance or refusal. Mr. G. C. K. Zahm, a democrat, accompanied Mr. Hamilton. About five o'clock P. M., it was discovered that Mr. Hamilton was preparing to leave for Jefferson in one of his coaches. He was immediately waited on by Mr. Palmer, and asked whether he had seen Col. Edie, and what had become of the paper, he replied that he had left it in Maj. Thompson's Hotel; the Major when asked about it by Mr. Palmer, said he thought it had been taken from his desk by Mr. E. F. Lytle; but the latter, who had signed it, alleged that he knew nothing about it, and thus neither John R. Edie nor the paper could be found. If this was not about as clear a case of refusing to face the music, not only on the part of Edie, but also of his friends, as was ever heard of, we would like to know what is. When Mr. Pershing discovered that Col. Edie, through his friends, had refused to accept the challenge, he left town for Pittsburgh. The Know Nothing hero was then as brave as a lion; and when the danger had passed away, he could and did boast with perfect impunity. Unlike Caesar he might exclaim—"I came, I saw and I backed out!" A candidate for Congress, or any other important public trust, who is afraid to appear before the sovereign people and publicly proclaim his principles, is a political coward and does not deserve the support of intelligent freemen.—*Democrat & Sentinel*.

BACKED OUT.—John R. Edie, the Know Nothing candidate for Congress, refused to accept the challenge of the friends to Mr. Pershing to deliver a speech in the Court House on Tuesday evening. Mr. Edie's next "back out" will be on the 14th of this month. "Coming events cast their shadows before."—*Know Nothing*.—A son of Andrew Dittenhafer, of this place, was drowned at Beach Haven, up the Susquehanna, on Monday of last week. On Tuesday evening, a young man named Cunningham, from Coffee Run, was drowned at the first lock below town, kept by Andrew Dittenhafer.

Fremont's Religion.

The terrible havoc making by the Fillmore Know Nothings among the ranks of Fremont, (on account of the latter's religious opinions,) is causing Abolitionism to tremble with fear and apprehension. The *Gazette*, yesterday, gave evident signs of alarm, floundering through a column of editorial to disprove what it alleges no one believes—that Fremont is or ever was a Catholic.

With Fremont's religious opinions we have nothing to do, but we have an account to settle with a set of political rascals who are supporting him, and who but one year ago banded together in a Know Nothing conspiracy to degrade every man who professed the Catholic faith. It is with these corrupt and shameless politicians that the Democracy are to settle, and not with John C. Fremont, who is their tool and dupe.

That Col. Fremont was a Catholic, prior to his nomination by the Abolitionists, is just as certain as that he is now a living man.—The evidence upon this point is conclusive and overwhelming. The *Gazette*, and other abolition prints, may bluster as they please in denial of this, but the proofs are conclusive against them. We do not object to Col. Fremont on account of his religion, as the *Gazette* seems to imagine, but we do object to a poor contemptible creature who denies his religion in order to accommodate a party which, but one year ago, proscribed him on account of that religion. The *Gazette*, we presume, will understand this, and not again repeat the silly falsehood that we object to Fremont on account of his religion. Our principal objection is to the men who are using Fremont, men who one year stoop to flatter those whom but a few months before they were sworn to proscribe. Fremont himself is despicable, an ingrate and a renegade—a traitor to his former political principles and a hypocrite in religion, denying principles which have been proven upon him beyond doubt or cavil.

We do not wonder at the uneasiness of the Fremont press upon the question of their candidate's religious opinions. Had Black Republicanism known him before they nominated, he never would have been selected as their candidate. They, under the name of Know Nothings, proclaimed hostility to all Catholics; they spread the poison of proscription among their followers, and it is but a just retribution if those they indoctrinated in bigotry now refuse to support one whom they were taught to proscribe.—*Pittsburgh Union*.

Kansas Inquiry Disclosed.

The *Utica Gazette*, a FILLMORE paper, publishes the following exposure of Black Republican iniquity, which cannot be too strongly stigmatized by every patriot in the land. We ask the attention of all to the important avowal made by the Kansas correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. No Black Republican will gainsay the evidence here recorded:

THE KANSAS PLOT UNVEILED.

AN IMPORTANT DISCLOSURE.

The *Detroit Free Press* is a journal whose character for respectability and influence stands as high as that of any other newspaper in the Western States.

The *Free Press* states that Mr. Phillips, the Kansas correspondent of the *Tribune*, on his way from New York to Kansas, via Detroit, a week or two since, called at that office and introduced himself as the Kansas correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, having evidently mistaken that office for that of the Fremont paper at Detroit. The editor of the *Free Press* deeming this a favorable opportunity to ascertain, from this chief fabricator of the electioneering despatches, what real motives lay at the bottom of the conduct of the instigators of the war in Kansas, did not immediately undeceive Phillips, but asked him "if it was probable that such a row could be got up in Kansas as would further the Republican cause and aid the election of Fremont?"

This reply of the *Tribune's* Kansas correspondent is worth noting. It sheds a flood of light upon the whole question of the Kansas troubles and the course of the Fremont press in all the Free States, with regard to these troubles. He said: "Yes, that is the intention and I think we shall succeed. OUR PLANS are well laid, and we can scarcely fail. WE ARE DETERMINED THAT THE WAR SHALL LAST UNTIL NOVEMBER, at whatever cost. I shall be in Kansas in ten days, and I have INSTRUCTIONS in my pocket for Col. Lane."

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 24.]

Peace in Kansas.

What will the Freedom Shriekers do now?—The Missourians have retired from Kansas to their homes; and Lane and his band of lawless and rascally men have fled from Kansas, taking with them everything they could lay their hands upon, as so much booty. They have gone to Nebraska, to prey upon the people of that quiet and prosperous territory, and from thence will make forays in whatever quarter plunder may be obtained. They will be a curse to Nebraska if they stay there long.

But there is peace in Kansas. Henceforth the laws will be executed in the only way in which they ought to be, by the civil authorities, and the scenes of violence and disorder which have too long distracted that Territory will be of rare occurrence. We congratulate the people who yet remain there, and whose destiny is associated with that of the new Territory, upon this result. We congratulate the country upon the cessation of civil strife, and trust that it will be long before such a scene is again presented. We sympathize with the Black Republicans in the misfortune attending this closing up of their manufactory of lies, at the same time that the country will feel relieved from the shame which has been brought upon it by the coinage and constant circulation of so many and such startling falsehoods. What will become of the shriekers for freedom now? How can they manage to keep up the agitation and excitement until the Presidential election is over? Where will the Preachers of the North find tales of horror sufficient to fill up their sermons for the next five Sundays? What new magazines of detraction and calumny can they open upon the South, with which to mislead their too credulous followers? These, and many other like questions, present themselves on the simple announcement, that there is peace in Kansas. Long may it continue there.

"I am a Whig, but if the Whig party is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, then I am a Whig no longer."—HENRY CLAY.

The annual address by Hon. George W. Woodward. Competition for the Premiums open to all.
ROBT. C. WALKER,
Pittsburg, Sept. 17, 1856-3t. Secretary.

HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL.—This school has been opened in the Hall
 formerly used by the Sons of Temperance, on Hill street.
 The course of instruction embraces Single and Double

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

September 3, 1896—am.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and
for sale by
CUNNINGHAM & DUNN,

House, for sale by J. & W. SAXTON.
Oil—Linsced and Fish—for sale at the
 More of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and
DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the
cheap Drug Store, by WM. WILLIAMS & CO

R for Fever and Ague, at **WILLIAMS & CO'S.**
FRESH OLIVE OIL
For sale at **WILLIAMS & CO'S.**

Has opened shop on Hill street one door west
of W. & J. Carmon's store. Watches, Clocks and
Jewelry repaired promptly, and in the best manner. All
work warranted.  **September 10, 1898.**